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without the loss of any important legal doctrine, and to his great gain. But the health officer, who is a layman, and the general reader, will probably prefer the treatise in its present form. He will find here a full discussion of modern statutes and administrative rules for the promotion of public health, with many sound comments on unwise legislation, and many wise suggestions for sound legislation, as well as sane advice for abstention from appeals for governmental interference with matters that can be safely left to private endeavor.

Francis M. Burdick.

BARTOLUS ON THE CONFLICT OF LAWS. Translated into English by JOSEPH HENRY BEALE. Cambridge: HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS; London: HUMPHREY MILFORD, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1914. pp. 86, with two illustrations.

This well printed volume forms an admirable tribute to the memory of a great jurist, on the six hundredth anniversary of his birth. In this particular it is altogether to be commended. The translator in his preface modestly remarks that he "can urge as a qualification neither an adequate command of the Latin language, knowledge of medieval law, nor English style," but that "those better qualified have unfortunately neglected the work." It would therefore seem to be ungracious critically to examine a translation which is declared to have been "purposely . . . made freely, with the hope of making the work in that way clearer to American lawyers." Happening to open the volume at page 33, we note that Bartolus is interpreted as having affirmed that "always a statute allows and permits what it does not reasonably forbid, excepting those things in which a privilege is specially granted." The original text reads—"*Aliquando enim statutum concedit et permittit id quod rationabiliter non competit, nisi in his, in quibus specialiter privilegium est concessum.*" Probably we should come nearer to the author's meaning if he were translated as saying that a statute "sometimes allows and permits what does not reasonably correspond to it, unless in matters in which a privilege is specially granted."

In reality the text of Bartolus is hardly intelligible to American or other lawyers instructed under the Common Law, unless they happen to have made a special study of the state of jurisprudence in the time and place in which he wrote. Even the single passage above quoted is quite obscure unless we understand the senses in which he used the words "*statutum*" and "*privilegium*". A brief but illuminating discussion of the meaning of these terms may be found in Meili's International Civil and Commercial Law.

J. B. Moore.

OUTLINES OF BILLS AND NOTES. By WILLIAM PAYSON RICHARDSON. Brooklyn: BROOKLYN LAW PUBLISHING Co. 1914. pp. viii, 179.

Some lawyers are prone to look with suspicion upon a non-adipose textbook. They seem to forget that it is the function of the textbook writer to suggest rather than to supply precedents. The latter is the duty of the digests, and their cumulative supplements with high-sounding names, and Mr. Richardson has made no attempt to rival any known form of digest. As an elementary treatise upon the general aspect of negotiable instruments, the work possesses distinct merits. Its distinguishing feature consists in a lucidity of expression, which is, perhaps, partly due to the fact that the work is by no means pro-

found. The foot-notes refer mostly to New York cases, which should make the volume of especial value to practitioners in this state. "Outlines" will, however, find its most ready market as a concise review for those who are preparing for the New York Bar Examinations.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. Official Texts. Edited by CHARLES HENRY HUBERICH and ALEXANDER NICOL-SPEYER. The Hague: MARTINUS NIJHOFF. 1915. pp. viii, 108.

The text comprises the ordinances of the conquerors up to and including December 26, 1914, printed in the original German, in French, and in Flemish. Beginning on September 5th with a triumphant proclamation of the progress of German arms, the different "Verordnungen" go on to state various bald rules for the benefit of the conquered population, with customary German thoroughness. The permanent value of the proclamations are at best problematical, but the volume will prove of great interest to all students of the conflict even when the laws contained therein have become a matter of history.

BOOKS RECEIVED:

THE FUTURE OF WORLD PEACE. By ROGER W. BABSON. Boston: BABSON'S STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION. 1915. pp. 142.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION. By A. V. DICEY, K. C., HON. D. C. L. Eighth Edition. London: MACMILLAN & Co., LTD. 1915. pp. cv, 577.

ESSENTIALS OF THE LAW. Volume 1. A REVIEW OF BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES. By MARSHALL D. EWELL. Second Edition. Albany: MATTHEW BENDER & Co. 1915. pp. xvi, 867.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON THE JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE FEDERAL COURTS. By JOHN C. ROSE. Baltimore: KING BROTHERS. 1915. pp. xxx, 406.

CARRANZA AND MEXICO. By CARLO DE FORNARO. New York: MITCHELL KENNERLY. 1915. pp. 242.

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF BELGIUM. OFFICIAL TEXTS. Edited by CHARLES HENRY HUBERICH and ALEXANDER NICOL-SPEYER. The Hague: MARTINUS NIJHOFF. 1915. pp. vii, 108.

THE LAW OF WILLS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES. Enlarged Edition. By WILLIAM PATTERSON BORLAND. Kansas City: VERNON LAW BOOK Co. 1915. pp. xv, 723.

THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF CREDITORS RESPECTING THEIR DEBTOR'S PROPERTY. By GARRARD GLENN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1915. pp. xlv, 461.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION. Madison, Wisconsin. 1915. pp. 499.

THE LAW OF ARREST IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS. By HARVEY COURTLANDT VOORHEES. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1915. pp. xlv, 287.

OUTLINES OF BILLS AND NOTES. By WILLIAM PAYSON RICHARDSON. Brooklyn: BROOKLYN LAW PUBLISHING Co. 1914. pp. viii, 179.